

KENTUCKY IRISH AMERICAN.

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STILL LIVES

Spirit of '98 Not Dimmed by the Intervention of Time.

Irishmen Gather in Dublin From All Parts of the World to Participate in the Tone Centenary.

The Greatest Procession Ever Seen in Ireland—Addresses by Redmond, Dillon and Others.

UNITED STATES WELL REPRESENTED

One of the finest demonstrations that ever manifested a nation's feelings of honor for an illustrious son took place in the streets of Dublin. From all parts of the land came admirers of Wolfe Tone's character and his life-long efforts for his native country to pay their reverence to his memory. Tone never stood so high in the estimation of Irishmen as he stands today. A hundred years have rolled by since his mortal remains were placed beneath the turf by the side of the ruined church in the little God's acre at Bodenstown. His name has passed into history, and to gain a knowledge of what he was and what he strove to do involves an amount of historical research not open to every one. And when, in spite of this necessary investigation into the records of the past, which has to be undertaken ere we can pass judgment on Tone, one finds a magic in his name greater than that of the most popular of present-day politicians, it shows that the '98 centenary movement has not been organized in vain. For at length it is plain that the people are beginning to read something of their own history, and it needs but a continuance of this process to insure that what Tone aimed at shall at length be accomplished. After a century of comparative neglect, justice is now being done to the memory of the founder of the United Irishmen's Association. It is at last realized that he was a wonderful combination of a brains-carrier and a man of action, that his objects were of the highest, that he had in him all the essential qualities requisite for success and that if failure attended his efforts he, at any rate, was not to blame. He was a military Parnell. In his biggest and apparently most visionary projects he was intensely practical, and if he had been but generally representative of the mental mold of Irishmen in 1789 the annals of the century that has passed over this country since then would not form such sad reading. When one finds such widespread appreciation of Wolfe Tone as was made evident recently it is time for the most despondent Irishman to take heart of grace and admit that there is still some reason to hope for the future.

It is easy to talk of tens of thousands, but impossible to know whether one is very near the truth when he ventures into the region of figures in estimating the size of popular demonstrations. It is useless to attempt to say how many people looked on the procession or how many took part in it. In both cases the number was very large. The day was generally observed as a holiday in the city. Nearly all the leading business establishments closed for the day and the employes went to swell the crowds of onlookers in the streets. The muster of country people, always fairly large in Dublin on August 15, was unprecedentedly large. Thousands arrived at all the railway termini. All the provinces were well represented, but what was particularly remarkable was the extraordinary large number of Northerners who were in evidence. There probably never before was such a big array of natives of Ulster in the city on any given day. Wolfe Tone's intimate association with the North, where the United Irishmen's organization was founded, probably accounts for the dimensions of this whole-sale friendly invasion.

The appearance of the procession was inspiring in the highest degree. Banners, many of them richly ornamented and artistically finished, everywhere abounded. The display of banners was finer than anything that has been seen in the city for many years. Bands were almost as numerous as the banners, and there was a constant succession of melody. For the procession to pass a given point occupied about two hours, and when it is added that the various contingents were compactly marshalled and followed at a brisk pace close on one another without any interval between, a better idea has been given of its size than could be conveyed by any random statement as to so many thousands. The backbone of the procession was, as might be imagined, formed of the different Dublin trades bodies. These were all adequately represented and made a most creditable display. The provinces also were well to the fore. Belfast is deserving of special mention. The twelve hundred men who represented the Nationalists of the Northern capital bore with them nine big banners, all resplendent in the glories of youthful freshness that contrasted advantageously with the weather-beaten appearance of some of the older Dublin banners. At the head of the Northern contingent rode Miss McSorley, of Belfast, arrayed in green velvet, as on the day of the Hennahstown demonstration some months ago. Cork

and Waterford also sent fine contingents with bands and banners, and Drogheda, Dundalk and Wexford were among the biggest of the others. Practically all the Nationalist members of the Dublin corporation were present, and the Mayors of Cork, Limerick, Drogheda, Wexford, Sligo and Clonmel, with many members of their corporations or Town Councils, also took part in the procession. The youth of the city were well to the fore. The Catholic Boys' Brigade sent some hundreds of smartly dressed boys, who marched with the air of young soldiers, while several other bands of little fellows not attached to any particular organization took their places here and there along the line of march and kept with the procession to the end. A large proportion of the processionists bore ornamental pikes, and these, coupled with the green sashes and badges that were generally worn, added considerably to the effect of the spectacle. A prominent place was given in the procession to the French and American delegates, and while the latter would have been made more numerous but for the outbreak of the war with Spain, yet it is highly creditable to the Irish in America that they were able in the circumstances to send such a representative selection of leading citizens. The car at the head of the procession containing the foundation stone of the Tone monument, brought from the Cave Hill, Belfast, and the old chariot of O'Connell, upholstered in green, were objects of the greatest interest to the onlookers.

From a marshal's point of view the route might have been better chosen. It led through some of the narrowest and most tortuous thoroughfares in Dublin. If convenience alone were the consideration, this would have been borne in mind and direct routes through wide streets would have been adopted. But everything had to give way to the claims of historical association. Dublin abounds in places whose story, if it could be told, would be rich in narratives of the men of '98. Clearly it was desirable that the procession should pass as many of these as possible, and the official route, if long and complex, had at any rate the advantage of bringing the processionists into close proximity to many spots of intense interest to those who do not fear to speak of '98. Such are the houses in Stafford street where Wolfe Tone was born, and which is now marked by a memorial tablet; the site of Newgate Prison, where the Sheares, Bond and Emmet were murdered; St. Michael's church, where the Sheares, Bond and Emmet are interred; old Moira House, where Lord Edward Fitzgerald was wont to resort; St. Catherine's church, in front of which Emmet was executed; 153 Thomas street, where Lord Edward was captured; St. Werburgh's church, where he was buried, and Trinity College, where several of the bravest spirits of the '98 movement learned to love Ireland and to scorn death in her service. To see these places was an object for the attainment of which it was worth making some sacrifices, and in spite of some temporary inconveniences, the processionists were much better pleased at the route actually followed than they would have been had a shorter and more direct journey through wider thoroughfares than Church street or Watling street been marked out for them. At all points along the route the procession was watched by eager citizens from crowded windows, and the enthusiasm, particularly at the places of historic interest, was continuous and unmistakably genuine.

The procession was, however, a mere temporary commemoration of Wolfe Tone, a sudden proclamation by the nation to the world at large to tell all whom it might concern that she still cherished the memory of the son who had so cherished her in the time of her tribulation. The real work of the day was the laying of the foundation stone of the Wolfe Tone monument, that shall serve to remind generations yet unborn of a great man who had in days long past planned, plotted, fought and died that they might live as freemen in the land in which God cast their lot. The site for the monument, at the head of Grafton street, is one of the noblest in Dublin, and it is for Irishmen now to see to it that the monument is worthy of the site, and as far as possible worthy of the man. Proceeding augur well for the speedy completion of this urgent national project.

They showed, as has so often before been done by the self-satisfied and astonished Saxon, how Irishmen, no matter what their differences on points of policy or other domestic details, can combine and work together for a common national object, and thus prove their appreciation of the doctrines of him who so clearly pointed out that Ireland and England are distinct countries, inhabited by different races; that their interests are divergent, and that while those of Ireland are subservient to those of England, Ireland must continue to be the sufferer.

It was after 6 o'clock before the last of the procession had got close to Stephen's green, though the first of it passed the City Hall at seven minutes after 4. Not age in that huge procession but fully believed of Tone, after the memories that had been evoked by the scenes they passed en route.

"He lived for his love, for his country he died." They were all that to life had entwined him.

The meeting which took place on the site of the monument at the junction of Grafton street and St. Stephen's green did not take place until the whole of the immense procession had filed past the spot.

The proceedings at the end of the journey constituted truly one of the most impressive functions of the kind in the history of the county since the unveiling of the O'Connell monument some sixteen

years ago. The enclosure was the central point whence in every direction extended a prodigious concourse of people, simply wild with national enthusiasm and deeply impressed with the true import of the occasion as they listened to the stirring speeches delivered from the platform. Nothing could have been more impressive than the spectacle that was presented and the outburst of enthusiasm which was heard when the veteran '67 man, Mr. O'Leary, laid the foundation stone, taken from the famous trysting-place of Cave Hill. The two beautiful flags forwarded by the Daughters of '98 waved over the gearing for lowering the flag. The effect of the evergreen decorations and the display of bunting, a blending, as already stated, of Irish, French and American colors, was very fine. Mr. John O'Leary presided, to whom, as President of the '98 Centenary Committee, Mr. Collins read the following address from the Organizing and Memorial Committee:

Dear Mr. O'Leary—Among the many monuments which have found place in the thoroughfares of Ireland's metropolis not one has yet been erected to the memory of the brotherhood of heroes whose labors and sacrifices have hallowed the name of '98. In affirmation of our resolve to repair the neglect we have assembled here today.

On this site, granted to us by the unanimous vote of the Dublin Corporation, we purpose to erect a memorial in some degree worthy of the chiefs and soldiers of the gallant confederacy which came so near the attainment of Ireland's independence in the glorious struggle of '98. We have come together, representatives of all parts of our island and of widely separated communities of Ireland's children beyond the seas, to attest our loyalty to the tradition of nationality handed down to us from the days of the United Irishmen. To honor the memory of Wolfe Tone, Lord Edward Fitzgerald, Father Murphy, McCracken, Emmet, Munro, Russell, Michael Dwyer, the United Irishmen, and the men of '98 of all creeds, of all parties and of all classes, we realize that we must put aside all minor claims upon our allegiance and join in true fraternity in promoting this tribute to the men who first gave meaning and effect to the doctrine of brotherhood amongst Irishmen. It was, then, the first consideration of the '98 Centenary Committee that here today there should be no influence to distract attention from the first purpose of our gathering. Failing the presence of a direct descendant of the United Irish chief, it seemed most fitting that to the man who had held first place in this movement, whose patriotism had withstood a test, whose fidelity to the teachings of '98 was unshakable, whose honesty and disinterestedness were above suspicion, to this man should be assigned the task of laying the foundation stone.

On you, sir, we call to perform the ceremony today. You are looked upon as a man of lofty and unshaken patriotism, who has kept to the course taken, with many pride and unfaltering courage, more than a generation ago. In your conduct of this '98 Centenary movement you have ever sought to overcome distrust and suspicion by frankness and plain dealing. So it comes that surrounding you are men whose differences on matters of lesser moment to our cause may be strongly marked, but whose unity of thought and feeling on the essential elements of nationality has found expression in the remarkable series of demonstrations in honor of the men of '98, which has culminated in this mighty gathering today.

It must be a pleasant thought for you, sir, as it is for us all, that the fire of patriotism which burnt in the breast of the founder of the United Irish Society has not been quenched in the hearts of all his descendants. The trowel with which you will perform the ceremony is the gift of the granddaughter of Wolfe Tone, and the reply made to the invitation to attend this ceremony gives eloquent proof that distance from the old home has not obliterated the heroic memories in which the family of Tone may take pride, nor chilled the ardor of the love which should be borne for Ireland by those who claim descent from the foremost among the patriots of '98.

The stone which you are asked to lay has been brought from the historic Cave Hill, where Wolfe Tone and his heroic comrades imposed on themselves a solemn obligation never to desist in their efforts until they had secured the independence of their country. Thus we have linked together associations which should make this occasion memorable.

In asking you to lay this foundation stone we do so in the earnest hope that when this memorial to the men of a chivalrous era has been erected it may serve to remind us that the cause which enlisted in its service the men of '98 must ever command the whole-hearted devotion of the brave and pure-souled, if the ideal of nationality which they hoped to attain be preserved to us as our guide.

The address was handsomely bound in leather.

Mr. O'Leary, who was received with great enthusiasm, said in reply:

I am proud to be here today, and I am all the prouder because I know that I am here, because I was in the dock in Green street some thirty-three years ago, and in Pentonville, London and elsewhere for some twenty years after. But the question is not where I am or where I was, but the far larger question as to what manner of man was he to do honor to whose memory we are all assembled here today. Theobald Wolfe Tone was, first and before all things, the organizer of the last great struggle for Irish independence. Great Irishmen have lived before and after Tone, but I think I may safely say

OSCAR TURNER

Named as the Democratic Nominee in the Race for Congress.

Capt. James Williams and Dr. Atwood Smith Withdraw Before the Ballot Was Taken.

William Jennings Bryan and the Chicago Platform Endorsed by an Almost Unanimous Vote.

MAJOR R. C. DAVIS COMPLIMENTED

the honor to nominate such a man—a man who can meet the cicerone of the enemy and pierce his hypocrisy with the sword of truth. I am to present a man who has youth and courage; who will preach the truths of bimetallism and show how the false doctrines of the Republican party have brought about almost chaos.

"I have the honor to present the name of our fellow-citizen, Oscar Turner."

A number of delegates were desirous of complimenting Major Davis, when Chairman Chatterton stated that he had seen from Judge J. T. O'Neal, whom he had seen at noon, that Major Davis would not accept if nominated.

Under the law of the party and rules of the convention, Mr. Turner was almost unanimously made the nominee.

The following statement made to a reporter leaves no doubt as to where Mr. Turner stands on the leading issues of the day:

"Of course, I feel highly honored at receiving this nomination, and will do all in my power to show the Democrats of this district that they made no mistake when they selected me as their nominee for Congress. I have been a life-long Democrat, and have never failed to work and vote for our nominees. As to the Chicago platform, it is the platform on which I made this race—the one on which I worked and voted for Bryan, Blackburn and Hardin, and the one on which, with the aid of good Democrats of this district, I will win this race in November."

FRANKFORT.

The Political Pot Will Soon Be Boiling in the Capital of the State.

The Government to Establish a Military Camp Four Miles From the City.

SOCIETY HAPPENINGS AND GOSSIP

[SPECIAL LETTER.]

Frankfort, the Mecca of Kentucky politics, is unusually quiet at present, and those in a position to know claim that it is only the "quiet that precedes the storm," and that before November's turbulent blasts have stripped the surrounding hills of their green foliage the storm will burst in all its fury and old Frankfort will ring with political speeches as she never rang before, even when the "Silver-tongued Orator" or the "Auburn-haired Child of Destiny," from Fayette, were in their glory and occupying a front seat in the Democratic band wagon.

The race for Representative from Franklin county, although over a year off, is growing exceedingly warm. Among the aspirants for this honor are two prominent and leading Irish-Americans of this city—Col. Pat McDonald, Sr., editor-in-chief of the Western Argus, and Capt. Percival Haley, Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Representatives, and although comparatively young man, a leader in politics and a very strong personal friend of Senator Goebel, the "Napoleon of Democracy" in Kentucky. Col. McDonald is also a strong supporter of Senator Goebel, and for the past two years has on every occasion advocated his candidacy for Governor through the columns of the Argus. Ex-Senator E. H. Taylor, Jr., is also prominently spoken of as a candidate, but as yet has not consented to run. The present Representative, South Trimble, is not only a candidate for re-election, but also announces that he will probably be a candidate for Speaker of the House against Col. J. Morgan Chin, of Mercer.

The report adopted was the following: "The Democratic party of the Fifth Congressional district reaffirms the platform adopted at Chicago by the Democrats at their convention in July, 1896, and we particularly reaffirm and endorse the financial plank therein, declaring for the free and unlimited coining of both gold and silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, independent of any and all other nations." "First—We are proud of the patriotic conduct in peace and in war of that brave leader of Democracy, William Jennings Bryan, and we favor his renomination as the Democratic candidate of the people for President of the United States in 1900.

"Second—We congratulate the brave boys in the army and navy, without respect to party or locality, who have so

cheerfully responded to the call of their country, for their skillful and heroic achievements on land and sea. We rejoice that the sectional lines have been obliterated and party strife forgotten in the patriotic upholding of our flag and the cordial support given to the Government by the whole people of every section of our country. We rejoice that the futile efforts of a few Republican leaders to inject partisan strife into a cause belonging to no party and no section, but to the whole people, have been justly condemned by the patriotism of the country, as they deserved to be.

"Third—We are in favor of an income tax so that the burden of taxation be equally and impartially laid, to the end that wealth may bear its due proportion of the expense of the Government, and in view of the recent decision of the Supreme Court declaring an income tax law passed by Congress unconstitutional, we are in favor of an amendment to the constitution making a reasonable and just income tax law constitutional."

The convention is now ready for nominations. Mr. Thomas F. Gilmore walked to the front of the platform. In presenting the name of Mr. Turner Mr. Gilmore said:

"It is incumbent upon this convention to nominate a man who will bring the people to the polls. There was a time when this district was safely Democratic, but it is not so now. The Chicago platform has caused a division in our party, and the only way to reclaim this district is to put forward a man who is above reproach. While we quarrel on this floor, I hope that we will not quarrel after we leave it.

"We have to meet a strong and united enemy. We have to battle with a party that has played hide and seek with truth since it was organized; a party that declared for bimetallism in St. Louis, although it was then sworn to destroy silver."

"May the God of truth and justice guide us so we can overthrow the nominee of this party in this district. We must select a man who has the courage to go forth and preach the truth. I have

been appointed a special committee to have it suitably furnished. The division has a fine dance hall and will give several entertainments during the winter months.

Bro. Patrick O'Brien, the efficient Treasurer of Division No. 1, is one of the hardest working members of the division. Much of the success of the picnic is due to his untiring efforts.

Right Rev. C. P. Maas, Bishop of Covington, will arrive in Frankfort at noon Saturday, September 3, and will administer confirmation to a large class of boys and girls on Sunday morning at 10 o'clock at solemn high mass. After vespers at 7:30 the Bishop will preach. The music, both morning and evening, will be grand. The fine choir, under the direction of Prof. Graham, will be assisted by Prof. Louis Harris, leader of the Frankfort orchestra, and the entire celebrated Florentine Quartet, now filling a week's engagement at Cove Spring Park Theater, near this city.

The picnic given for the benefit of St. John's church, Georgetown, was a grand success, socially and financially. Several hundred dollars was cleared up on it, and it was due to the untiring efforts of the pastor, Father Edward Donnelly, and his corps of able assistants that the picnic was such a pleasant affair. They worked hard and faithfully and their efforts were crowned with success. The portrait of Father Donnelly, which brought in over \$500, was won by a Mr. Donnelly of Newport, who was naturally very proud of it. Large crowds from surrounding towns attended and everybody enjoyed himself immensely.

The two beautiful statues recently purchased for the Church of the Good Shepherd, Frankfort, will be blessed by the Right Rev. Bishop next Sunday night after vespers. They represent the Sacred Heart and St. Anthony. The statues were purchased with money secured by voluntary contribution. It was collected by Mrs. Henry F. Lutkenier. They will always remain a monument to the efforts of this kind and gentle lady to spread the devotion of the Sacred Heart and St. Anthony.

THEATERS.

The airy, fairy, tinsel-like form of amusement, burlesque and vaudeville which is so popular with the majority of theater-goers will be the offering at the Buckingham Theater the coming week, and it will be interpreted by the Bon Ton Burlesques, an organization which made a reputation for itself last season and which already ranks among the foremost organizations of its class this season. It will come here equipped with every essential of a first-class attraction, and with elaborate scenery and gorgeous wardrobe. The comedians are chosen, the vaudeville performers are stars in their respective lines, while the chorus is composed of handsome and talented burlesques. The entertainment will be found sparkling with novelties, and there will not be a dull moment throughout the length of the performance. The ball of fun commences to roll with a vaudeville cocktail, a lasting beverage of mirth, melody and song, entitled a "Parisian Night," in which all the members of the company participate; then comes part second, the olio of vaudeville stars, which introduces Ned Monroe, the well-known comedian; Morrison and Mackey, the Irish lords; Agnes Behler, the American chansonne; Daily and Leonard, the vivacious comedians; Mille Electre, the European sensation; Byron and Langdon, travesty stars, and Bobby Mack, the prince of pordists. There will also be seen Mille Rosa's troupe of Oriental dancers.

President D. J. McElligott, of Division No. 1, A. O. H., of this city, has been elected for the second time a delegate to the State convention of Catholic Knights of America, which will convene at Bowling Green September 13. Col. McElligott will make a strong effort to secure representation for branches outside of Louisville and Covington, who have heretofore captured the national delegates, never allowing the numerous other branches scattered throughout the State to elect a national delegate. He believes, as should all fair-minded delegates, that "turn about is fair play," and that delegates at least once should be elected from among the branches outside of Louisville and Covington.

Latest advices from Washington say that Frankfort will have a military camp. It will be located four miles from Frankfort on the F. & C. railway, upon the banks of the historic, sparkling Elkhorn. The F. & C. will run trains between this city and the camp every hour, and as between two and six regiments will be quartered at this camp, it will undoubtedly bring many dollars into the city. The Second Kentucky is among the regiments that will come.

Bro. William Cushing, of No. 1, A. O. H., has removed to lock No. 7, where he will remain until November. He has accepted a position as Government Time-keeper, a place he formerly held during the building of locks 6 and 7. The latter is now being finished and will be thoroughly completed by November 1.

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LOUISVILLE, KY., SATURDAY, SEPT. 3, 1898.

A PLEA FOR THE STUDY OF THE IRISH LANGUAGE.

Every nation has its own tongue, its annals and legends. Not one is richer in these particulars than the Celtic. On account of the cruelty practiced against our forefathers, their language being forbidden them as well as their religion, the mother tongue in many parts of Ireland was dropped and English substituted in its place. Consequently in the homes of Irish people our ears are not accustomed to its use. Children often ask what it is like and why it is not spoken, saying that German, Italian and French can be heard at any time; but not so the Celtic. A living proof that the English have got the better of us, a lasting illustration of our own stupidity, if we allow this to go on, and relegate the language of saints and historians, of poets and theologians, to the back shelves and out-of-the-way drawers of our libraries.

Let the Irish Renaissance that has been going on of late years across the ocean be introduced among us, and our educated men and women who have time for study take up the neglected branch and learn its beauties. If the rush for money has hitherto left our people with little time for intellectual work, they can at least teach the younger generation a respect and love for this ancient language, and tell them how it comes that it is not commonly spoken wherever the Celt has immigrated into America.

... a race without its own distinctive tongue! How pitifulous, how debased, how nothing! Without a history, without a literature! In the heart of Africa there might exist such a stunted, starved monstrosity, but not in Erin. Her music and her folklore, plentiful enough to fill immense libraries, are the loveliest and most spiritual in the world. Can more be said? How demoniacal the hatred and how far-seeing the cruel policy of a government that forbade to a people the use of its own language! Let us fool them.

Too long has it lain cold and neglected; but if we lay it close to our hearts the warmth will revive it and we may reasonably hope to see it thrive and grow.

TRADES UNIONS OF TODAY.

A short time ago five thousand union cloakmakers in New York forced the manufacturers to sign wage agreements for the coming year.

This news was printed in a brief paragraph in the press dispatches. A similar item appears every few weeks. What a sensation such action would have created fifty years ago! Yet today it only goes to show the appreciation of the progress that has been made in the organization of labor.

Today the right to belong to a labor union is almost as unquestioned as the right to breathe. Some employers still discriminate against union labor. The same fellows would corner air and sunshine and retail it if they could. They are few in number, however. The majority of men, capitalists and workers alike, mean to be fair and to do what is just. Because the determination of labor to organize was just, the opposition to it has quickly disappeared, and what was once merely a determined claim has now become almost a recognized and vested right.

Some individuals have predicted that the country would go to smash in six months "if the time ever came when a man could not manage his own business." But we

upon us than upon him. Under these terms, given under the hand and seal of the United States, as represented by President McKinley, the future control of the Philippines was to be left to the decision of the Peace Commissioners. Nothing that transpired after this solemn pact was signed could alter the agreement. All the fine talk about territorial expansion, manifest destiny, and so forth, may be passed by as the idle wind. Manifest duty was our impelling motive in going to war; manifest duty must be our guiding star in closing it. The path of duty now lies in the scrupulous observance of our agreement with Spain and passing by the incitements of the expansionists as insulting temptations. We do not desire our President to rank in history with such personages as Frederick the Great or William of Orange, the shameless breakers of treaties and royal promises.

Peace, we are confident, is now fully assured, and with the return of peace we have a right to anticipate a return of that prosperity which has been banished for too long a period by our unsettled domestic concerns in the first place, and by the outbreak of war in the second. We here in Philadelphia have suffered more severely than any other locality, perhaps, by these unfavorable conditions. We have been especial sufferers from the war and the protracted disturbances in Cuba which preceded it. The full extent to which we have been affected by these causes can never be known, but we can form some notion of the loss from the statistics of our imports and exports. From these it appears that our trade with Cuban ports since the insurrection broke out has dwindled almost to nothing. Four years ago the imports amounted to twenty million dollars; last year they produced only two millions. How calamitous such a loss was to the city can easily be estimated. Many a poor trader must have been ruined, and many a working household driven to the wall in consequence of the withdrawal of such a vast sum from the general fund.

We believe that, without being accused of over-optimism, we may look for a speedy revival of our vanished prosperity, now that the channels of legitimate trade are no longer given over to the mining and countering of destructive war. In a state of war a few persons make fortunes, but millions are made to feel the pinch of poverty. It is on the poor the burden falls—the stress of additional taxation, the deprivation of the household bread-winners, the cessation of the employment in the factory, and, last but not least, the agonizing sorrow for those who fall on the field or are brought home to die a lingering death, shorn of limb and the means of earning a man's livelihood. These things are little heeded by the selfish traffickers in war and the thoughtless crowd. But they are the one element in the situation which appeals to the philanthropist and the patriot. It is to secure peace the soldier fights, and it is the conquest of peace which the nation celebrates when it celebrates victory.

One serious bone of contention has been flung into the arena of discussion, and appears likely to cause trouble. This is the question of the future control of the Philippines. It is seriously proposed by a large number of public men and newspaper editors that the control of the whole of the Philippine Islands be assumed by the United States, not only as a duty but as a right. A vast deal of eloquence is being expended in sustainment of this view, and a vast deal of argument, some ingenious, most of it very disingenuous. It seems to us that the whole matter requires only a very simple test. There is a question of fact at bottom of it, and a question of national honor. We are bound by the law of nations, and by that law we are pledged to deal with this question in accordance with the facts of the case. The terms of the protocol with our late adversary are binding no less

NOMINEES FOR CONGRESS.

The Democrats at their convention in this city last Monday nominated the Hon. Oscar Turner as their standard-bearer in the coming election to choose a Congressman from this district. Mr. Turner is a well known and popular lawyer, and his selection is a recognition of the young Democracy which gives general satisfaction.

The Republican nominee is Hon. Walter Evans, who is now serving his second term. Unless his party's factions unite there is little prospect of his winning what already seems a hard race, as the Democrats are said to be now ready for the contest.

The indications are that the campaign will be lively while it lasts, but will be free from the rancor and mud slinging that have characterized former elections.

Patronize our advertisers.



Miss Nellie Moakler is visiting friends in Bullitt county.

Miss Stella O'Connor has returned from a short visit to the county.

Miss Minnie C. Phelan, of Seymour, Ind., is visiting Miss Ella Flaherty.

Miss Anna Meehan has returned from an extended visit from Hannibal, Mo.

Miss Charlotte Walsh has returned home, after a most pleasant visit to Boone, Iowa.

Mr. A. Levy, of the firm of Levy Bros., is still at Cape May for the benefit of his health.

Mr. P. J. Breen left Wednesday for Mooresville, Ind., where he will remain several days.

Mr. Charles Neelan left for Hannibal, Mo., last week, to accept a railroad position at that point.

Deputy Circuit Clerk Fount Kremer has been enjoying a week's vacation before the courts resume.

Mr. Martin Jordan, who was recently hurt in an accident on the Short-line, is able to be out again.

Mr. Bernard O'Connor leaves Monday for St. Mary's College, Marion county, to complete his course.

Mrs. J. W. O'Bannon and children are visiting friends in Eminence. They will not return till October 1.

Miss Alice B. Hickey, of 1205 Twentieth street, has been visiting New York City during the past week.

Hon. Oscar Turner has gone to Ballard county on a business trip. He will remain there about a week.

Mrs. J. P. Gilbert, of 214 Campbell street, is visiting her sister, Mrs. Weisenberger, of Lexington, Ky.

Miss Elizabeth Murphy, of this city, has been the guest of friends in Shelbyville during the past week.

Miss Elizabeth B. Walsh accompanied Mr. James O'Connor and family on a trip up the Kentucky river.

Mr. Daniel E. Dougherty has returned from a pleasant visit to friends at St. Catherine's, in Washington county.

Miss Marie Louise Costigan leaves next Monday for Nazareth, Nelson county, where she will spend the next year.

Before buying your ticket for Cincinnati read the announcement of the B. & O. S. W. railroad in another column.

Misses Lizzie Morgan and Ida and Eva Ralphy have returned to the city after a pleasant trip to friends in Cincinnati.

Mr. Charles Connor and wife have returned from Madison, Ind., and have gone to kousekeeping in Garvin Place.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Marshall were entertained last Sunday by Mr. and Mrs. John D. Reardon, of 800 Oldham street.

Miss Blanche Carr returns today from a three weeks' visit to Chicago and Potowatamie, Washington Island, on Lake Michigan.

Miss Dolly Burns, 1708 Poplar street, will leave next week to visit friends in Nashville, Tenn. Miss Burns will be gone four weeks.

Miss Fay Duffy, of Jeffersonville, has returned home after a pleasant visit to her friends, Miss Helen Hyatt and Miss Margaret Ferguson.

Misses Mayme Seltzer and Susie Jolly, of Utica, Ind., were visitors to this city last week. They were the guests of Miss Underhill and Miss Snow.

Mr. Edwin Fitzgerald made a trip to Detroit to meet the Misses Fitzgerald, who were returning home from the Northern summer resorts.

Dan Hartnett, one of the popular men of Limerick's younger set, will leave for Hot Springs, September 5. He will be gone for about two weeks.

Mr. Kelly D. Alsop, of Shaw, Miss., who has been visiting W. H. Shively, 2121 West Madison street, left Tuesday for the naval academy at Annapolis.

Misses Lillie Hutton and Mary and Nettie Schene, who have been spending the summer pleasantly in Central Kentucky, are again at home to their many friends.

Mr. John Cunningham, who has been seriously ill for some time past, is now pronounced out of danger by his physician, and his speedy recovery is looked for.

Mr. George Menig and sister, Miss Nellie, of Danville, Ill., were the guests of a reception at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Cowan, Zane street, Wednesday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Keenan and Mr. and Mrs. George J. Butler passed a pleasant day as the guests of Mr. and Mrs. John Kelly at their summer home on the Cane Run road.

The friends of Miss Lizzie McEvoy and Mr. Will Russell were surprised to hear of their being quietly married last week. The bride had been visiting some relatives in New Albany for a week, so they thought they would give their friends a

CHURCH NOTES.

Holy Trinity church in New Albany has contracted for a handsome new organ, which is now being placed in the church.

The Rev. Paul Hart, of the St. Paul diocese, was with the American troops before Santiago.

Bishop McCloskey has ordered that at every mass said prayers in thanksgiving for the restoration of peace to be recited.

In addition to the school at St. Louis Bertrand Church, a kindergarten will also be opened under the direction of the Dominican Sisters.

The Rev. Dennis Murphy has been permanently stationed at St. Mary Magdalene's church. This order was promulgated by the Bishop last week.

During October a series of catechetical instruction will be given at the Dominican church in conjunction with the vesper service on Sunday evenings.

Tomorrow being the first Sunday of the month, the usual monthly Rosary procession will take place at the Dominican church at 7:30 in the evening. There will also be vespers and a short instruction.

Rev. Father Logan informs us that the St. Louis Bertrand parish school will open for the season on Monday. Everything has been done that will add to the comfort and convenience of the children who will attend.

New boilers have been placed in the boiler room of the Dominican church at an expenditure of \$500. The usual monthly collection taken on the first Sunday at every month will this time be used toward defraying this expense.

All the parochial schools in the city will open next Monday, Sept. 5. The children have been busy this week hunting out their books preparatory to starting in. The prospects are for an increased attendance everywhere.

In place of the church that was blown down by the tornado in 1896 in St. Louis the congregation of St. Francis de Sales is erecting a building which will be practically indestructible and will have the tallest spire in the country. The building will cost \$225,000, and the steel rod on the weather vane will be 378 feet from the ground.

Archbishop Keane, former rector of the Catholic University at Washington, now of St. Louis, and Archbishop Langen, of Manitoba, have returned from a trip to Europe. They had an audience with the Pope, and Archbishop Langen said His Holiness differed very little in appearance from what he did twenty years ago.

Misses Will Dunleavy and James Clarke have joined hands in partnership, and entered business at Seventh and St. Catherine streets. They have the best wishes for success in their undertaking from their many friends.

Mr. Daniel E. Dougherty has just returned from an extended tour of the Black Hills and the far West, is visiting his sister, Mrs. James Ratigan, 215 First street, with whom she will remain for the balance of the summer.

The announcement of the marriage of Miss Pauline Richey and Assistant Fire Chief John Tully was a pleasant surprise to the many friends of the popular couple, and they have been receiving congratulations from all quarters.

The many friends of Mrs. Pres. Stevens, of Seventeenth and Duncan streets, who has been dangerously ill at the Norton Infirmary, will be pleased to learn that she is now considered out of danger, and her speedy recovery is predicted.

Mr. Matt J. Winn, the Fourth-avenue tailor, has returned from a two-weeks' trip to New York and the seashore. While in New York he transacted a great deal of business, and his goods for this fall will prove a pleasant surprise to his many patrons.

Miss Isadore Mackey, a beautiful and talented young lady of the West End, has been for the past week on a visit to relatives at Buffalo, where she is being much admired. She will spend the month of September there. Miss Mackey was quite a favorite at Niagara Falls during a part of this summer.

Mr. and Mrs. Louis Pfau celebrated their tin wedding last Tuesday evening. Music and dancing were indulged in until a late hour. Among those present were: Mr. and Mrs. Louis Kaufman, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Pfau, Misses Amy Snyder, Maggie Snyder, Nellie Snyder, Lillian Gans; Messrs. John Barry, Gus Keim, Rob Snyder, Ed Metzger, Scowden Kohnhorst and George Ditsch.

The Emerald Club gave a grand "watermelon cut" and hay ride to Gypsy Lane last Monday evening. Among the members present were Misses Kate Greaney, Mayme Kelly, Julia Kelly, Maggie Kennedy, Sophia Kern, Katie Gleason, Brady Pausch, Nonie Maher, Celia Potter, Annie Kaufman and Messrs. D. Kennedy, James Barry, Edward Dore, T. J. Naughton, D. J. Coleman, John Kelly, Richard Delehanty, J. Corcoran, J. Greaney, G. McCrann and Frederick Sutherland.

One of the season's most enjoyable lawn fêtes was that which took place at the residence of Mr. John Breen, at Mooresville, Ind., Wednesday evening. It was given for the benefit of St. Mary's church, of which the Rev. Father Hildebrand is the popular pastor. The large crowd present, among whom were many from this city, were handsomely entertained by Mr. and Mrs. Breen and others.

One of the pleasing features was the singing of Misses Mamie Kennedy and Mary Thompson, of this city, and the Misses Mivelaz, of Little Rock, Ark. Mr. and Mrs. Breen were formerly of this city, and well known in the West End.

Walking dresses made half of silk and half of organdy or some other woolen stuff are being worn in London. This fashion affords a good opportunity for making over old gowns.

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him a man to use such language, and it is a noble work in which these societies are engaged. There is a society of this kind in this city at St. Louis Bertrand church, and it embraces a goodly portion of the male members of that congregation. By earnest and persistent efforts on the part of each member the membership could be doubled in a short time, and it is the earnest wish of the directors that it should be done. They approach the holy sacraments on the second Sunday of each month.

HIBERNIANS.

What They Have Been Doing the Past Week—General News Notes.

Robert O'Connor has returned from White Sulphur in fine fettle for the ball game.

John J. Shaughnessy, of Division 4, will shortly leave for Dayton, O., where he goes to visit his brother.

Bro. James Taylor, President of Division No. 3, wants to bet three to one that No. 6 will beat Mackin Council.

Young Men's Division No. 6 very cordially invites the members of the other divisions to be present at the ball game with Mackin Council.

Popular Bob Hillerich, of Hillerich & Sons, has generously donated the bats to be used on the occasion of the ball game for the benefit of Mrs. Cox.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of Division No. 9, A. O. H., Albany, N. Y., was held at its rooms last week, when many new members were elected and initiated.

Bro. Patrick Burke is one of the jolly members of the order. He has a smile and shake of the hand for all the brothers. He is also a hustler for new members.

Terence McHugh, Thomas Langen and Tom Higgins are expert bicyclists and take pleasure in spending their evenings on the boulevard and instructing their lady friends.

Division 10 of the Hibernians of Monson, Mass., will hold its third annual picnic and field day on Flynt Park Labor Day. The sports will commence in the morning at 10 o'clock with a ball game.

Young Men's Division held a special meeting Monday night, and notwithstanding the warm weather, they had a large attendance. Since the first of the year No. 6 has set a hot pace for the other divisions.

A large number of persons witnessed the institution of Division 60, A. O. H., in Broadway Hall, South Boston. After the initiation of some twenty-five candidates, the officers acted as a committee later in the evening at

STILL LIVES.

CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.

that, since Owen Roe died at Clough-Oughter upon St. Leonard's day, no other Irishman has brought us within such measurable distance of the goal of all our wishes. If I were to stop here I should have said quite enough to justify all the honor that we or future generations of Irishmen can pay to the memory of Tone. But I can not stop here. I must do what I can, within the reasonable limits of a speech, to point out, in some little detail, what exactly Tone did. He first combined all classes and creeds of his countrymen in that body, so well known to all of us, under the honored name of United Irishmen. How he did this time will not allow me to tell, but I should advise all of you to find it out for yourselves in that charming book—Tone's Life by his son, and in Madden's Lives of the United Irishmen. Two things, however, in the life of Tone, I must for a moment dwell upon—the scene in Bantry Bay and the last great scene of all. You all know, or at least you ought to know, something about the greatest of the three expeditions that Tone succeeded in getting fitted out for the invasion of Ireland. They consisted, roughly speaking, of a fleet of forty-three vessels, with troops to the number of over 13,000 on board, and an ample supply of arms for the use of the Irish. Hoche, if not the greatest, one of the two greatest generals then living, was in command of the troops. Humanly speaking, if that force in its entirety had reached Bantry Bay there was an end of English rule in Ireland. But, alas! that was not to be. You all know what is proverbially said about certain people having a certain sort of luck. Some 6,000 men in all succeeded in reaching the Irish coast, but without their general-in-chief. Tone, even in the absence of Hoche, wished to land with such forces as they had, and at last brought the French commanders round to his opinion. But man proposes and God disposes. On the night before the day they had agreed upon for the landing the ships were again scattered to the winds and forced to find their way back to France as best they could. But what must have been the feeling of Tone during all this trying time? I fancy his agony was greater than in the last great scene of all, though his hope of eventual success must have still stood high. But let us hasten to that last scene. In the year '97 a great Dutch expedition was ready to sail, but was shut up in the Texel by adverse winds, while an English fleet, growing stronger day by day, guarded the sea outside. Finally there was a battle, in which the Dutch were defeated, and so there was an end of that. Then came a wearying time for Tone, when Hoche was dead and Carnot removed from power, and everything depended upon Napoleon Bonaparte, who apparently never intended to aid Ireland. Then came on the fateful year '98 itself, the arrest of the chief leaders, the outbreak of the insurrection and its suppression, after the many gallant fights of which we all have heard. To know how Tone felt during this period, you must read his diary; and this you can now easily do in a little sixpenny book, by Miss Milligan, where the whole thing is very well epitomized. But at last Tone was to find his way back to Ireland—to a hopeless fight and a certain death. A small French fleet, with Wolfe Tone on board, had barely reached Lough Swilly when it found itself pursued by a much stronger English squadron. Some of the lighter French ships were able to effect their escape, and Tone was entreated by all to sail with them, seeing that, whatever might be the fate of the Frenchmen who remained, Tone's fate was certain. But he simply answered: "Shall it be said that I fled whilst the French were fighting the battles of my country?" Then came the surrender of the French ship, after a desperate defense—the recognition of Tone among the French prisoners of war—his dispatch to Dublin in fetters—his trial by court-martial—and his sentence to be hanged, his English enemy, with its wonted want of generosity, refusing his only request—that he should be granted the death of a soldier. But I can not go on. The trial and the tragedy in prison are agonizing reading, but you must find out all about them for yourselves, in the life of the son, or at worst in Miss Milligan's little book. One thing, however, I may give. "In a cause like this," says Tone, "success is everything." Success in the eyes of the vulgar fixes its merit. Washington succeeded and Kosciusko failed. But, thank God, we are no vulgar here today. To us Tone's failure is grander than any success; for he failed gloriously in a great attempt. I shall not keep you any longer; ye have many other speakers, no doubt, better worth listening to to hear. There are many lessons to be learned from the life of Tone, but we do not mean to be controversial, or, I hope, too lengthy here today. If we mean that Ireland should be free—and I hope we all mean that—we must become United Irishmen again, in a literal sense at least, and personally I could wish that we were all United Irishmen in the national sense, too.

A memorial parchment was here deposited in the hollow of the stone, together with a genealogical account of the Wolfe Tone family, sent by Miss Maxwell, of Connecticut, and other mementoes of the occasion.

Mr. Leary then laid the foundation stone, after which the "Memory of the Dead" was played by the bands.

Dr. Dillon, of Boston, here proposed the following resolutions:

That this vast meeting, representative of all sections, creeds and classes of the Irish race, including representatives from our exiled brethren in Australia, America, South Africa, France, Great Britain, assembled on this memorable occasion to participate in the ceremony of laying the foundation stone of a national memorial to Wolfe Tone and the United Irishmen in Ireland's capital, hereby declares its adhesion to their high, noble and truly patriotic principles, and further declares its unalterable determination to unceas-

ingly continue the struggle for freedom, bequeathed to us as a heritage by the heroes and martyrs of '98, and bend our energies to the task of striking off the fetters from the limbs of our motherland, and, placing on her brow the glorious chaplet of liberty. And be it further

Resolved, That the unselfishness displayed, the sufferings endured, and the great sacrifices made by Wolfe Tone and the United Irishmen in their efforts to restore Ireland to her rightful place as a free and independent Sovereign State renders it the manifest duty of all free-loving Irishmen, irrespective of creed or class, to facilitate the work of speedily erecting this memorial to their memory; and we therefore appeal with confidence to our countrymen at home and in exile to promptly and liberally subscribe to this great national project.

He said the great gathering assembled that day to do honor to the memory of Wolfe Tone showed that the spirit of nationality was not dead. He was glad to be amongst them that day, and he would be glad to see union amongst Irishmen. Irishmen united would be sure to conquer against any foe.

Mr. John Meagher, Bathurst, Australia, who was loudly cheered, seconded the resolutions. He said the Irishmen in Australia never forgot the people at home in Ireland. In all Irish movements there was no doubt but that the Irish in Australia were always at the front. There was no movement which would be for the good of Ireland but would find support from their countrymen in Australia. All sections, high and low, were with the people at home, and the Irish national movement receives in Australia the blessing of the Protestants as well as that of the Catholics and the members of other denominations.

Mr. Gellingham, Transvaal, South Africa, who was loudly cheered, supported the resolutions. He said he could assure them that Irishmen in South Africa were heart and soul with the people at home in their struggle for freedom.

The Rev. Father Supple, of Boston,

said it was a great pleasure to him to see such a body of young Irishmen gathered together to give expression to their steadfast devotion to the cause of Irish freedom.

The people of America knew what it was to fight for liberty, and they knew also what the acquisition of that glorious gift of God was.

He hoped the lessons of this day would remain implanted in every one of their hearts.

Wherever Irishmen were, all over the world, they would follow the principles of Wolfe Tone, whose memory they venerated.

Irishmen united could conquer the world.

"Unite for your altars and fires,

Unite for the green graves of your sires,

Unite for God and your native land."

Professor Mousi, of the French deputation, said he desired to thank them on behalf of the Irishmen of France for the reception accorded to him. He would remember it all his life, and he felt the deepest gratitude to those who honored him in such a manner, and he could assure them that they had the best wishes of the French nation.

Mr. W. B. Yates said he desired to say a few words on behalf of the Irishmen in England.

This immense demonstration had been held at a very momentous time in Irish history.

England had persuaded herself that Ireland, discredited by disunion, was about to submit (cries of "Never").

England had persuaded herself that she could settle the Irish question with a handful of arms.

They had answered England by that great demonstration today.

She was no longer deceived;

she knew Ireland cherished the same spirit still.

This movement had come from the people themselves.

When the leaders were not at the helm the people came forward and steered the ship into safe waters.

This movement sprung

from the hearts of the people, like smoke from the inextinguishable fire of patriotism which burned within their hearts forever.

The resolutions were then put and carried.

Mr. John Dillon, M. P., said: Fellow nationalists, the man whose statue will stand on this spot was a man cast in heroic mold.

He was a man who, from his earliest boyhood, by the intuition of his genius, took a wider and deeper grasp of the problem of Irish politics in his day than did Grattan, Flood or Charlemont.

Born soldier and a statesman—born in this city of Dublin in the year 1763; he died at the hands of his enemies in 1798,

on the 14th of November, so that at the hour of his death he was only a few months over thirty-five years of age; and, yet, as far as life was, it was a life filled with glorious effort for Ireland; for who can name in the long annals of the patriots of Ireland one man who has done more for his country than Theobald Wolfe Tone?

He has left from that brief life an example to his countrymen which has animated generation after generation of young Irishmen to tread in his footsteps, and which remains to this day a mighty influence, fighting for all that is noble in the Ireland of this day. In 1791 Tone wrote his first pamphlet on behalf of the Irish Catholics, and when he wrote that pamphlet it is reported in his life that he did not know one Catholic in Ireland, and yet within two months he was the trusted friend, agent and almost leader of the Catholics of Ireland; and never let it be forgotten that the first blow which Tone struck in the cause of Irish freedom was a blow to set free the Catholics of Ireland. He said, with the spirit of a true democrat, "We can have no true or lasting liberty in Ireland which is not based on the equal rights of all the citizens of Ireland." And when after a few years he was struck down by his cruel and bloody enemies, the brother of the great Napoleon—Lucien Napoleon—when he stood up in the Assembly of France—the glorious Assembly of Five Hundred—move that provision be made by the French nation for the widow and children of Tone, he used words which should always be impressed in the memory of Irishmen, as a testimony of one of the leaders of the greatest nation in Europe in that day, to the character of one of our countrymen to whom we are assembled here to do honor. On that occasion Lucien Napoleon said: "I rise

to call attention to the widow and children of a man whose memory is dear and venerable to Ireland and to France, who perished in Dublin, assassinated by the illegal verdict of a court-martial." And then he went on to say that his talents and his courage announced him as the future Washington of Ireland. In these sentences he spoke only the sober language of truth. I confess what has always struck me as one of the most sublime spectacles of human progress and struggles for liberty was the spectacle of Wolfe Tone as he stood before the court-martial in this city, in the power of cruel and dastardly enemies, and when he knew that his life was forfeited and that the hour of his death was at hand. It is easy to be heroic and courageous in the field of battle when your blood is hot, and to strike a blow for fatherland when one's comrades are butchered at one's side; but standing powerless before your cruel enemies in cold blood with death before you, then I say the metal of which a man is made is tried, and with all the agonizing thoughts of wife and children—for he had a young wife and three children, to whom he was devotedly attached—in the whole annals of human history I know no more magnificent spectacle of human greatness than when Tone confronted his enemies. With a firmness, calmness and dignity great as was ever displayed he defied his enemies and went to his death with a courage that illustrated a page of Irish history which will remain forever to be cherished by the children of Ireland. We honor his memory here today in the city in which he was assassinated. We have shown by this magnificent demonstration that his principles are triumphant, and I recommend all of you to study his life, his writings and his teachings. They are a precious inheritance to the Irish people and one which, if studied and acted upon, will be, in my judgment, the best guidance to the patriot's heart.

Mr. John E. Redmond, M. P., who was received with prolonged enthusiasm, said: Fellow-countrymen, I can not but feel how poor and how weak words are after the demonstration of today. The eloquence of your numbers and your enthusiasm could not be increased by any words, and it seems to me almost as if it would have been better to have let this great demonstration speak for itself—speak for itself to England of the determination of the Irish people to stand by their country, and to have left speeches out of the programme altogether; and yet it is impossible for such a demonstration as this to come to a close without some of our public men coming together on this platform to show once again to England that however men in the current politics of the day may have different views as to methods, at the same time in the essentials, that is in our devotion to the national cause, and in our undying hostility to English rule, we Irish Nationalists stand absolutely united around this statue today. Mr. Dillon has quoted some words from Lucien Bonaparte's speech about Theobald Wolfe Tone. I was reading that speech myself this morning and I was struck by this extraordinary prophecy which Lucien Bonaparte made on that speech in November, 1799. He used these words: "The day," he said, "will doubtless come in that same city of Dublin, and on the spot the satellites of Britain reared the scaffold where they expected to wreak their vengeance on Tone, where the independent people of Ireland will erect on that spot a trophy to his memory, and will yearly celebrate on the anniversary of his trial the festival of their union round his monument. Well now, thank God, after the hundred years that have passed, at last today the Irish people have fulfilled that prophecy of Lucien Bonaparte. The hundred years that have passed have vindicated the purity of the motives, the loftiness of the character, and I will say also the wisdom of the aims of Tone and of the United Irishmen. Fellow-countrymen, there are many different views which are taken by historians of the insurrection of 1798. One of the most common of those views is that that movement was merely a movement of resistance on the part of men who were driven to arms by cruelties and barbarities of every kind. Well in one sense, and as applying to some of the rebels of '98, that view was a true one. But if we regard the '98 movement broadly the view is a false one; so far at any rate as Tone himself and the founders of the society are concerned that view was false, because the '98 insurrection was the result of a deliberately, cautiously and ably planned effort to achieve national liberty. Fellow-countrymen, Tone and his associates were not drawn into arms simply by the barbarity of English troops and defense of their lives and their homes. No; they were driven into arms by a higher and loftier ideal, the ideal of creating on the soil of Ireland a free government and of raising the flag of liberty. I say, therefore, the view that many historians have expressed that the '98 insurrection was merely a movement of resistance against the barbarities of the English is not true. The movement was the purest movement for liberty that illumines the annals of any country since the world began. This meeting today ought, I think, teach a lesson to our rulers. Here we have assembled in the city of Dublin representatives from the gallant nation of France—a nation, remember, which is allied to Ireland not merely by sentiment, but by historical tradition, and which is allied to our race as kinsmen of the same blood. We have here also representatives of the great and free Republic of America—that great land, the home of liberty; that great land, which always opened a refuge to our suffering and oppressed people; that great land, in the words of one of her sons, "Whose free latch-string was never drawn in against the meanest child of Adam's kindred." We welcome these men here as friends and as allies, and today when England, isolated as she is, is looking around and begging for alliance with other countries, we today are able to point to allies in France and allies in America, allies in far distant Australia, aye, and in the capes of South Africa, and in other parts of the civilized world who, if ever the day should come—and

which of us would not be glad to see it, when in the complications of the world Ireland would once again have an opportunity of striking a blow for liberty—would rally to the cause of the most ancient and long-oppressed nationality in the world. What lessons are we to bring home from this demonstration? At any time for the last hundred years in the world Ireland would have been able to have an opportunity of striking a blow for liberty—would rally to the cause of the most ancient and long-oppressed nationality in the world. What lessons are we to bring home from this demonstration? At any time for the last hundred years in the world Ireland would have been able to have an opportunity of striking a blow for liberty—would rally to the cause of the most ancient and long-oppressed nationality in the world. What lessons are we to bring home from this demonstration? 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IRELAND.

Record of the Most Important of the Recent Events Culled From Exchanges.

Thomas B. Killeen has been elected Master of Loughrea Union.

The recent rains have been of incalculable service to all crops in Mid-Cork. They were parched by the long drought, and the welcome moisture has worked wonders in the face of the country.

Dr. W. W. Daly, the Park, Killarney, has been elected medical officer of Castleisland district of Killarney Union. The election was held in Cordal. Dr. Harold, who was the former officer, retired on pension.

M. J. Whelton, Clondrohid, Cork, at the last meeting of the Gaelic League, in Dublin, said he only learned to speak Irish within the past five years. He recited a poem in Irish with fluency and gracefulness.

In the district of Cootehill, Cavan, recently it was reported that only a few pecks of flax had been sown. Bawnboy also has a small quantity this year. The flax as a crop seems to be dying out all over the northern counties.

John Holland, of Quay, Kinvara, died August 4. Fifty years ago he played a part in the stirring events of the time, which deserves to be remembered by true Irish patriots. By him the late J. B. Dillon was placed on board a ship in Galway Bay, and thus avoided the sleuth hounds that were on his track.

T. D. Sullivan, M. P., has drawn the attention of the National Monuments Committee of Dublin to the neglected condition and the very obscure position of the elaborately carved Celtic cross memorial to the immortal Four Masters, now raised in the ground fronting the Mater Misericordiae Hospital. Moss and weeds are covering the beautiful work of the cross. He reasonably and eloquently suggests that the Irish Literary and Celtic Association have the memorial placed in a more public position, best of all in Glasnevin.

Never in the annals of the G. A. A. was there witnessed such a vast assemblage of supporters as that which graced Cork Park Sunday on the occasion of the great hurling and football contests for the Munster county championship between Cork and Tipperary. Over 15,000 persons were present. Cork won in both cases. Mr. J. Wall, Dungarvan, referred. For the first time in the history of the association the Gaelic championships for all Ireland will be held in Cork Park this year. The management was excellent.

The National party in South Tyrone are displaying commendable activity in preparing for the forthcoming revision in the constituency. Mr. John Donnelly, acting on the instructions of Mr. William Early, solicitor, Ballygawley, has been successful in convening a meeting at Hughmoy. Mr. Early presided, and besides Mr. Donnelly, the Nationalist registration agent, there was a good attendance of local clergy and district clergy. The deliberations were conducted in private, but it is understood arrangements have been completed for a wholesale opposition to the Unionists at the Revision Courts, which open in September.

The sea fisheries in Southwest Kerry are yielding fairly. In Kenmare Bay (outer waters) the sein boats have had good takes of herrings and mackerel, and on those waters also trammels have had good takes of various fish. In Ballinskelligs Bay matters are not quite up to anticipation, except in the line of the herring fishing. Trawling boats have done fairly well. The lobster fisheries have seldom given better results at this season. The salmon seine fishing in Ballinskelligs Bay has closed, and it was the worst season for many years. Sea angling is accounting for good takes of different kinds of fish at Darranane, Waterville and Ballinskelligs.

Dr. Michael Cahalan, of Nenagh, died on July 26. In the early '50's he became prominently identified with the popular movement in the South, and thence forward, until the closing days of his remarkable career, he was one of the most vigorous and devoted advocates. His intimate association with the men of '67 brought him conspicuously under the notice of the Government, one consequence of which is said to have been the loss to him of a dispensary medical office in County Limerick, and from that time up to eight or ten years ago he pursued his profession in Dublin and elsewhere. About seven years since he settled among his old friends in Nenagh. Dr. Cahalan had reached the age of seventy years.

On the last Sunday in July a great demonstration was held at the Three Rocks, to celebrate the great victory which the Wexford insurgents achieved over the British troops. At 1 o'clock a procession of fully 10,000 persons was formed on Wexford quay, and marched thence to the place of meeting, close to the battle place. The procession was led by St. Laurence's pipe and drum band, Glynn. John Redmond, M. P., said this great gathering and all '98 celebrations proved beyond doubt the absolute failure of English rule in Ireland. In 1898 the Nationalists of Ireland were united and as determined to put an end to English rule as ever they were in the past. The demonstration was got up by the Men of Wexford '98 Club.

A branch of the Gaelic League was established in Cahirciveen, the historic town of the Liberator. Mr. Thomas Hayes, of Dublin, arrived bearing the handsome and attractive cup presented by Mr. Wm. O'Brien to the Oireachtas, and won by Mr. Patrick Murphy. National teacher, Ballinakilla. Mr. Hayes was deputed to present it to Mr. Murphy. Mr. Hayes proceeded to Dromod and convened a meeting at the pretty chapel at Spunkane, at which the Rev. Michael O'Reilly presided and delivered a very

eloquent lecture in Irish, and then presented the cup to Mr. Murphy amid great applause. A meeting was held at the Royal Hotel for the purpose of establishing a branch of the Gaelic League. Mr. Edward Fitzgerald presided.

Sunday being Patron Sunday in St. Mullin's, a remarkable demonstration in honor of the memory of the men of '98 was held. In the cemetery beside the green are buried many of those who fought and fell at the battle of Ross and other battlefields in Wexford and Carlow, and here are laid the remains of Gen. Thomas Clancy, who at the age of twenty-four led the charge on the "Three Bullet Gate" at the battle of Ross. Part of the ceremonies consisted in visiting the graves, which contained the remains of those who fell for Ireland and reverently joining with Rev. Father Norris, St. Mullins, in reciting the de profundis. Fully 10,000 persons took part in the demonstration, while the New Ross and Graig bands played the "Dead March in Saul." After the prayers were recited a pike was planted at the head of each grave, bearing a shield, on which was inscribed the name of the patriot martyr and a recital of the battles in which he took part.

At the weekly meeting of the Loughrea Town Commissioners, Thomas Smyth presiding, the following letter was read from the Rev. Father Nolan, dated from St. Joseph's the Abbey, Loughrea: "To the Chairman Board of Commissioners—

Gentlemen: I beg respectfully to submit to you that, in my opinion, it would be a desirable and suitable means of keeping fresh the memory of the men of '98 to have the names of the streets of this ancient town painted in Irish and in Irish characters on boards to be afterward fixed in conspicuous and suitable places throughout the town. I would also suggest that one of the streets should be named after Peter Finnerty, a Loughrea man, who suffered pain, penalty and imprisonment in those evil days for love of Ireland. Peter Finnerty, according to John Philip Curran, was the only printer in Ireland who had the courage to speak for the people. Permit me to add that I have confidence enough in my fellow townsmen to lead me to believe that the above proposition shall not only be favorably received, but effectively carried out. I am, gentlemen, your faithful servant, Joseph Nolan, O. D. C." The Commissioners will act on Father Nolan's suggestion promptly.

Two cannons, raised from Dunworley bay through the enterprise of Mr. T. R. Holland and Mr. John Mulcahy, two well-known Cork corn merchants, were recently brought to the city and are in their stores. In addition to the guns numerous heads have been found, and it is said that in connection with the explosion of other wreckage coins have been discovered, and a variety of valuable relics. These discoveries were made by Mr. Collins, the diver, at Dunworley bay, it is his manager's intention to take him to England and pit him against some of the crack 145-pounders over there.

Tom Sharkey, who is now in Philadelphia with Tom O'Rourke, states that both himself and Joe Choynski have signed articles of agreement and will come together some time in October.

Steve O'Donnell and Gus Ruhlin have agreed on terms. They will box twenty-five rounds at Coney Island on September 19. The men will battle for a percentage of the gate receipts. O'Donnell has also a bout with Bob Armstrong under consideration.

Kid Hennessy, the Limerick favorite, has issued a challenge to Chic Booker, of Newport, and Joe Brunner. If the men

want to fight let them put up their dollars. The Kid is the bantam-weight champion of this section, and is willing

to fight any one who disputes his claim to the title. Any one wishing to challenge Hennessy may find him at Clark & Delaney's, Seventh and St. Catherine streets, where any forfeit will be promptly covered.

The latest in local sporting circles is the New Monarch Athletic Club, formerly the New Louisville Club. A number of prominent citizens are connected with this new organization. Several important events are being arranged for the near future, and the fact that Mr. Al Cook is the Manager and William H. West the Secretary is a guarantee that the affairs of the club will be conducted in an honorable and sportsmanlike manner. Heretofore their entertainments have given general satisfaction. An arrangement has been made with George Siler by which he becomes the official referee of the club.

Tom Sharkey has been giving exhibitions in Philadelphia this week. Tom is the Jack Scroggs of the American ring.

He is as sturdy as an oak and a fighter from Fightersville, of whom all the topnotchers stand in dread. I don't think him the equal of Fitzsimmons, Corbett or Peter Maher, but none of the trio seems to hanker for a go with him, says Macon in his letter to the Cincinnati Enquirer. All of them have had a trial of him, and he seems to have left a bad taste in their mouths. Sharkey is likely to prove a troublesome customer this winter. In the event of Corbett retiring, Fitzsimmons would most likely be selected to take his place as McCoy's opponent. Though I think Bob would defeat him, I think McCoy would fare better at his hands than he would with Corbett were Jim in proper condition. Bob is a harder hitter than Corbett, and might knock McCoy out quicker, but he is not nearly so skillful as Jim and not by 10 per cent, as speedy. To be out-pointed by Corbett would be a great blow at McCoy's cleverness, while to be knocked out by Fitz would only be what nine-tenths of the world would expect. A match on the tapis which is sure to exciteistic curiosity is the one between Spike Sullivan, the clever Corkonian, and Joe Walcott, "the Barbados Demon." The atmosphere is likely to be more torrid than in Santiago when they come together, and at that I pick the Hibernian as the winner.

Mackin Council has been improving its club-house, until now it appears entirely new. This council was recently presented with a handsome silk flag, which they have flung to the breeze from the front of the building.

SACRED HEART CHURCH PICNIC.

During the past week the ladies and gentlemen composing the various committees for the Sacred Heart church picnic have been working zealously for its success. Arrangements have been made which will insure a day of pleasure for young and old. Riverview Park should be crowded on that occasion to its utmost capacity. As this will likely prove the last picnic of the season, we suggest that all who can should be the guests of the Sacred Heart congregation on that day and assist Rev. Father Walsh in his noble work—lifting the debt caused by the destruction of his church by the cyclone.

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SPORTING.

The Monarch, the New Athletic Club, Arranging for Some Big Events.

The Corbett-McCoy Match Will Take Place—Sullivan and Kilrain Friends.

BASE BALL NOTES AND GOSSIP

Gleason, of the Giants, has made three errors in a game three times this season. Van Haltren is the only player of the New Yorks who has taken part in every game.

Van Haltren, who is usually fast on the bases, has not placed a stolen base to his credit in the last thirteen games.

Tierman's recent lay-off did not do the old-timer any good, as he got only one hit in the four games since he resumed playing.

Although Dunn and Grimm have each played in over thirty games, neither player has made a hit which has netted more than one base.

Ex-Champion John L. Sullivan and John Kilrain have buried the hatchet and are once more friends. The reconciliation was effected at Baltimore the other day, and it is said the pair will go on the road together.

Jack Smith cabled to a friend announcing the safe arrival in England of himself and Billy Rotchford. The latter will box "Pedlar" Palmer at the National Sporting Club in October.

A match between Dan Creedon and Jack Bonner has at last been ratified. The pair will come together on September 17. The affair will be for twenty-five rounds at 158 pounds.

Dal Hawkins has agreed to box Jack Downey in the East. Tom O'Rourke has set aside a date for the two boys, and as soon as the question of weight is settled a match will be clinched.

If "Mysterious" Billy Smith bests Andy Walsh, whom he is matched to box, it is his manager's intention to take him to England and pit him against some of the crack 145-pounders over there.

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